Second Ebening Edition.

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, & C

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

FILLIBUSTER ORGANIZATION DISBANDED.

Louisville, Monday, Oct. 16, 1834.
Col. John Allen publishes a card stating that a fill-bastering expedition which has been organized here for some time past, and numbered 15,000 persons, has been disbanded. The cause is stated to have been a

ant of means.

A tournament took place to-day on the fair grounds of the South-western Mechanical and Agricultural Association. It was the first ever hold in Kentucky, and created immense excitement—there being from 2,000 to 15,000 persons present. All passed off sat-Macterily.

IASSACHUSETTS FREE-SOIL STATE CON-VENTION.

Springfield, Theeday, Oct. 17, 1854.

The Massachusetts Free-Soil State Convention as-smbled here this morning, but the prospect at pres-et is that it will prove a perfect failure; not more an about half a dozen persons being present at one me up to 1 o'clock. No organization has taken

Amasa Walker and D. Weils Alvord are in town t is rumored that John P. Hale will be here an peaks this afternoon.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR—SNOW STORMS IN THE EAST.

BOSTOS, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1854.

George H. Finn, a popular actor, attached to the daseum, died this morning.

The weather here is cold and cloudy with occasional

howers.

In some parts of Worcester County yesterday two
or three inches of snow fell, and in many localities in
New-Hampshire snow fell quite freely on Saturday.

SOUTHERN MAIL FAILURE. We have no mail this morning south of Wash

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.
PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1854.
Stocks were steady this morning. Sales of Reading Railroad at 37, Long Island Railroad, 142; Monrie Canal, 134; Pennsylvania Railroad, 434; Pennsylvania State 58, 844. There is no change in Money.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The bridge near Cold Springs is now repaired and all the trains are

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC

INCIDENTS RELATED BY CAPT. LUCE.

Capt. Lucz furnishes the following information which is either additional or more in detail than that before published:

before published:

Mrs. Childe and daughter of Springfield, Mass., came to him and bade hom an affectionate farewell as the ship was going down.

During the time succeeding the discovery that the vessel must inevitably be lost, (as before related,) a young man named Stewart Holland, an engineer learning under instructions, had been constantly firing a cannon. About ten to fifteen minutes prior to the vessel's sinking, he discovered that further efforts in that direction were useless, and as he fired the gun for the last time, young Dr. Waring approached Capt. Luce and shock him warmly by the hand, and said to him:

te him:

"Captain, should you ever live to reach the land, it the world know that here's one man who has done his duty bravely."

"I know it," said Captain Luce, "for I have seen

'him throughout."
"And a more brave, courageous and self-sacrificing

"And a more brave, courageous and self-accineng being I never saw," suid Captain Luce.

Mr. Allen thought at the time that he saw Mr. Catherwood on deck; but upon being questioned by Capt. Luce, cenied not call to mind whether he was so or not. I think (said Capt. Luce) that Mr. Comstock went ever when the tackle of the small beat broke.

I do not recollect whether Charley St. John was among the crowd on the upper deck when the vessel

among the crowd on the upper deck when the vessel went down, or not.

I saw Capt. Pratt and his lady there, and think that they went down with the rest.

Mr. Newbold was one of the most efficient among the passengers, and but a short time before the ship west down, was working with all his power to get a spar everboard. He was on the ship to the last.

I saw Mr. Springer of Cincinnati, on the upper deck, while we were going down.

About a minute before we went down I saw Mrs. Collins, with her daughter and son, standing on the deck. The two former, I think, had on life preservers.

Master Collins had taken off his coat and boots.

About a minute before we went down I saw Mrs. Collins, with her daughter and son, standing on the deck. The two former, I think, had on life-preservers. Master Collins had taken off his coat and books. Mr. Stone and his family, and Mr. Day and his wife and daughter, were also on the deck, and were standing together when the vessel went down. Mr. Grant and his wife and son were seen standing together on the upper deck, and were swept off with

rest.

I spoke to Mr. Guinet and his wife not two minutes before the vessel sank.

I saw Mr. Benedict and lady with the others.

I was speaking with Mrs. Hudson, who was standing, with her child, with the other passengers. She wished that I would allow her to go with me, as she supposed that I was going to take the boat. I told her that I should stand by the vessel to the last.

I saw the Duc de Grammont make a spring into the bows of Mr. Dorian's (the last) boat, but those near to him drove him out. That was the last that I recellect of seeing him.

As the waves were engulphing me, I saw close to me Mr. and Mrs. Petric of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mahlon Day succeeded in getting on the piece of the wheelhouse on which I was, with others; but, observing that we were already too fall, he betook himself again to a door, by which he had formerly been sustained.

of the wheelhouse on which I was, with others; but, observing that we were already too fall, he betook himself again to a door, by which he had formerly been sustained.

Mr. Allen thinks he saw Mr. Edward Sandford on a

sustained.

Mr. Allen thinks he saw Mr. Edward Sandford on a piece of raft very soon after the siaking.

Mr. Cahill and lady were alongside of me in the water. After I had succeeded in getting on the pine of the wheel-house, which at that time was lying close to the raft. I reached over and assisted Mr. Cahill from the water on to the raft. He afterward fell off again. Mrs. Cahill called me to try to reach him, but I could not do it without going overboard myself.

Atter Mr. Allen and I had got upon the raft, we saw Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Brown, Miss Maria Brown, William B. Brown and his lady, and some fifty others, on the main raft; and they were still upon the raft when we last saw them.

I instructed Mr. Baalham to get a boat down, to put a compass into her, and have her ready to receive passengers. He did so, when again the firemen and others sprang over the bulwarks, falling one on top of the other into the boat. And seeing that this was likely to be continued, I ordered him to drop out of the way and follow as under the stern of the ship. To my surprise, howevee, it was not five minutes before he was out of sight, and with not more than one half of the persons on board which his boat was capable of earrying. Mr. Baalham asked me if he should not allow it until other people were provided for; thathe must take his chance with me."

While Capt. Luce was preparing one of the boats for the reception of the company with Mr. Gilbert, he found two firemen seated in it. He ordered them eut one of them replied that his life was as good as that of any one on board. Capt. L raised a carpenter's mallet and threatened him with death if he did not instantly obey. Upon that he drew a kinie; he did not use it, however, but sullenly left the boat.

As regards Mr. Gourlie, Capt. Luce thinks that by the time the engines had stopped working the Arctin rust have gone fully fiftees miles from the point where he last saw him, and told him they could not wait for him.

One of the passengers saved on the wreck with Capt. Luce and Mr. Al

where he last saw him, and told him they could not wait for him.

One of the passengers saved on the wreck with Capt. Luce and Mr. Allen, was an intelligent young German, 20 years old, named Ferdinand Keyn. He is a native of Sonderhausen, Germany. He was a passenger in company with Capt. Christiansen, who had a ship lying at Baltimore. Young Keyn had had some five years' experience on the sea, and was about to become second mate of Capt. C.'s vessel. Mr. K. states that when he sank he sank to a considerable depth, and on coming up, seized a door that was floating by. He subsequently left this and seized a chest, but this going down, he made a successful effort to reach the paddle-box.

On this box he says he found Mr. Ireland, Capt. Luce, a young Frenchman, whose name we did not know, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of the steward, with her two children, and several others.

Mr. Keyn has obtained a strong hold on the affec-

tions of all be has met. Cept. Luce speaks in the highest terms of his gentlemanly bearing and kind deportment. Mr. Alen, his fellow sufferer has decided to take him into his employment at the Novelty Works. At Quebec, \$65 was subscribed for him, and on the cars other sums were generously contributed. Exhout half an hour before the vessel sank, (said Captain Luce,) I went below. Upon looking around I discovered the stewardess of the vessel, Anna Downer, who was the only person below, working at the pumps with all the power she could command. I told her to come up; that she was only exhausting herself; that it was as useless for her to attempt to pump out the ship as it would be to attempt to pump out the ocean. "Captain," said she, "I'm willing to "pump as long as I can work my arms." I fold her again that she had better come up with the others. She aked me if I would not take her into the boat with me. I replied to her that I was not going to get into the boat, but that when the ship sank I expected to he in the sea.

I had a man in my employ (said Capt. Luce) who

was one of the most faithful fellows I ever saw. During the whole of the scene following the collision, he was in constant attendance upon every one, and particularly to my child. It was through his efforts that many of the ladies were supplied with life preservers; and when, at last, the ship was rapidly sinking, he ran to me and asked me if I had a life-preserver. I said I had not. Upon giving him this answer, he is sisted that I should take the one he had. I told him that he would need it—that he had better keep it himself.

Capt. Luce is a native of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, and was regularly bred to the profession of a seaman. He at one time commanded a ship from the port of Petersburg, Vanginia, and was after ward for some years commander of the ship Constellation of this port, one of Kermit's line of Liverpoo packets, from which ship he was transferred to the command of the steamship Arctic, the finest and mos costly of the Collins steamers, and he soon rendered himself a popular favorite among passengers by his true seaman-like qualities and courteous manners Capt. Luce is about 47 years of age, and lives in Yonkers, in this State.

SERMONS ON THE LATE CALAMITY.

Sir: I have read with interest the various sketche of Sermons on the late disaster to the Arctic which appear in this morning's TRIBUNE and Times; and while I freely yield the tribute of a sigh or a tear to so much moving elequence, I cannot help being struck, on reflection, with the extremely slender progress Christianity has yet made in overcoming our kindly sympathy, and, in a rhetorical sense, so creditable every way to the various writers, have yet, and notwithstanding their formal recognition of the Chris tian's hope, so profound and prolonged a wail; the eloquent speakers take such pains to pile up the vari ous circumstances before and after the catastroph which go to intensify its bitterness, and leave the hearer dissolved in a mere natural and ungodly sor-row, that one feels himself borne incontinently back to those blesk skies of Heathendom ere Christ had come to rob death of its sting and rifle the grave of its victory.

Very nearly twenty centuries have ela that Divine Personage appeared upon the earth to abolish the despotism of death, by revealing the knowledge of the true and immortal life, of which it is the minister. His name has been ever since invoked with faultless ritual honor and benediction by innumerable sincere hearts; and yet whenever death is in question, especially a sudden and calamitous death, like that just transacted on the bosom of the broad Atlantic, no persons seem so timerous and dejected as the disciples of this sublime and refulgent Master. I have no doubt that in that trying moment, on board the Arctic, when earthly hope was definitively shut out, many a person found comfort and a stout refuge from despair in the remembered words of Holy Writ. So it has been before, and so, no doubt, it will long continue to be. The agonizing soul, wrenched from its familiar fastenings, turns its imploring arms to Heaven, and even while the roarisg waters close above its head, hears, perhaps, the words of some peaceful text sounding like silver bells to lead the wanderer home to Heaven. Of this, I repeat, I have no doubt. "Man's extremity," says the proverb, "is God's opportunity," and when one is fereibly severed from the ties of time, he needs must disburse a thought upon eternity.

But what strikes me in this and all similar calamities, is the proof they afford, that in spite of our habitual profession of belief in Christ, the separation from this life is almost always obliged to be forcible that no man cheerfully and spontaneously toes the mark of death. The shrick of anguish, moreover, that goes up under those distant heavens is reverberated in long-drawn echoes here, and we all, news papers and pulpits alike, do our best to deepen the terror of the scene, and blaspheme by implication, these tranquil upper realms which foresaw the cruel blow, and yet interfered not to prevent it. Now what is the meaning of this? There is a fault somewhere, or such things would not be. There is no Powers that watch over human destiny. Let us accordingly look for the fault somewhat nearer home. et us ask why it is, that when Death thus suddenly confronts us, our screnity does not strike him power less, or at least bring him to our feet the kindly and vigorous servitor we so much need !

The pithy reason is that we none of us, priests and people alike, though we devoutly claim to believe in Christianity, do practically believe a word of it. Christianity is the revelation of a superior or interior life to the natural one, and we all go up on Sunday in our most shining garments to the house of God, to hear the time-honored story over again, and shout with musical breath, glory to God in the highest! great is Christianity! But here we rest contented, as if our opinions about God and Christianity were the thing that is going to save us. As for practically letting go of the natural life in the least, who ever thinks of it? Do we not all know that the men of most influence in the Christian Church are the men who have heaped the most treasure together; that the wealth of the world, in fact, belongs to that church Do we not all observe how Bishop This, or Archbishop That, clutches the mundane properties of his church, and infamously consigns men to hell for legally disputing their possession? Are these the proper examples set by the acknowledged leaders of the flock? What wonder then that the flock itself should be content to nibble the scantiest herbage, and drink

But some one says: Perhaps, after all, Christian-ity is a fable, as some learned Germans have thought, and there is no life superior to the natural one? I say no, very decidedly, to this imagination, though at the phenomenon I am describing. If in truth there should be no life accessible to us but the life of sense, then of course our natural arrest and disruption should be very sorrowful, and signalize itself by freuzied and tumultuous rebellion. But the truth, as we all allow, is far otherwise. There is, if Christianity be true, superior life to that of sense -a life which is perfectly accessible to us at every moment—a life of perfectly accessible to us at every moment—a life of perfect peace—which no floods can drown, nor the loss of all the flesh holds dear have any power to disturb. There is teste Christo, such a life within the reach of every one that reads these lines. It is no doubt true the this life is beset with infirmities, that the trinity-in-unity of the world, the flesh, and the devil, are bound this life is beset with immunities, that the trinity-inunity of the world, the fiesh, and the devil, are bound to do their best to molest it; but still, its very nature is to triumph ever molestation and infirmity, and to make men then most of all peaceful when calamity intrudes, when the gale pipes the loudest, and the billows yawn the fiercest to engulf proud navies. Are these things literally true or not? Is Christianity a miserable cheat and delusion, or is it the solidest truth? If the former, let us at once give it up, and thus Wall-st. and Fifth-av. to our hearts with unlimited contentment. But if it be a trath, and if the life it imparts be the nearest and most practicable of realities, then why, in heaven's name, should we not be all alert to realize it?

Surely this is not cant. In the presence of a new and fast-recurring calamity, I do but thoughtfully

never come when a man shall part at the suddenest summens from wife and child without unmanly tears. and wife and child religiously reflect his noble comthat come floating back to us from the wreck. We gladly hear of the refined and delicate woman who said, "Let me also work at the pumps, I will cheerure of him whose name is well known at the New-York bar, and who said to a friend, "Well, I be-"lieve my day is over, and I will submit without "more inquietude," and thereupon sat meekly down cheer at such a moment, any noble song of victory which shall make the entranced waves stand still to basely lingering upon the shores of this mesuer one, ingeniously shouting his praises indeed, but without

ever lifting a willing foot to follow him ? Of course, Mr. Editor, you who know me, know that I am personally the most pusillanimous of men, and have no claim therefore to be the model I paint. But my pusillanimity at least seems odious to my-self, and I would gladly find myself lifted above it by the exaltation of the common sentiment and the common life, up to the level of Christian privilege and Christian duty. New-York, Oct. 16, 1954. Yours.

THE GRINNELL EXPLORING EXPEDI-TION.

INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER FROM DR. HAYES.

SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION, }
BRIG ADVANCE, Ballin's Bay, July 14, 1803, \$
My Dear ——:—It is with pleasure I comply with
your request, made upon leaving New-York. After
a passage which only abounded with the usual incidenis of ocean life, we arrived upon the coast of Greenland, June 27th. The passage was a somewhat Greenland, June 77th. The passage was a somewhat protracted one, owing to the universal headwinds and calms we encountered; but, by the wise foresight of the planners of the expedition, we left New-York with plenty of time on our hands to guard against every contingency of delays, and to make the best or whatever accidental circumstances might arise to favor an early and safe passage to the scene of our labbors.

The barrenness of "Greenland's ley mountains" has long held a place in my imagination, but I was unprypered for the absolute desolution which greeted us. Feek after peak rose abruptly from the very water's edge, and the interior seemed to be one continued waste of snow-capped summits. Not a single foot of level lend or soil was to be seen, and the ro ks told a mournful tale of sterility. Although water poured plentifully from the hills, even the usual surface vegetation which follows our streams at home seemed entirely wanting. Why it should have received the name of Greenland is a puzzle to me.

Such as it is, however, with its vernul engoneme, it was doubtless discovered and occupied by the early Icelanders and Norwegians, and when the suspended intercourse with the Oid World gave rise to the fable

his wife, his children and his pipe. The courtesies of his humble mansion were cordially extended to us, and after brecking bread with His Excellency, we felt quite as much at home es on board our little brig, from the cramped quarters of which we were by no means sorry to be, for a short time, retieved.

The official letters brought by our commander from the Court of Denmark were anticrpated by the cordial kind feeling of the authorities.

Every care was extended to the expedition, and we departed with a goodly supply of codials and an Esquimaux hunter, whose rayack and lance are expected by Dr. Kane to keep his dogs in food.

Sukkertoppen was our next port, a quiet little glen, shut in by rocks and looking its barren solitude. Here in a single hour we laid in reindeer furs, dogs harness and noccasins, filled our water-casks and stood out to see.

At both these places, while my comrades were

At both these places, while my comrades were busily engaged in hasty preparatoe for departure from port, I made the best use of my time in collecting botanical specimens. With botany box and gun I made two salies at Eishmakes and one at Sukkertoppen, into the deep mountain gorges, where the water caused by the sun's genial rays, had melted the snow that trickled down the mountain sides, and at last found a resting-place, around which grew a highly interesting and quite laxuriant flora. Upon the couthern slopes I found the willows, as if determined to force a living out of the world, clinging apparently to the solid rock, and, though stunied in growth, looking no less fresh than members of the same family growing in our own rich soil. The cuttings of these plants were found to be of very deficent development. The same was also observed of the Anaromi-

ment. The same was also observed of the Anaromida Tetrigona, one of the characteristic heaths of this
region. These circumstances seem to our commander
to indicate a backward summer, while the meterolopical returns obtained at Fiskenses and Sichteufels,
show a winter of unusual mildness. The besgs tao
are not numerous, and he seems to expect we will
meet no fice of ice until we reach Melville Bay.
Disco we longed to visit—a longing which the sight
of the high mountains only increased, but the breeze
I suppose did not justify us in losing an inch of
ground, for we stood on to the northward in expectation of reaching the middle ice. But one thing more
remains—an increase of dogs—for deficiency of which
we are humbly thankful, as but for that we would
not see the setflement of Proven.

PROVEN, July 20, 1854. Proven is not unlike the settlements previously vis-ited, except that, in being further to the north, its inhabitants are proportionately more poor and wretched. It is, with one exception, the most northern of the Danish settlements on the threshold of the great barrier or Melville Bay. The scenery around presents the same barren picturesqueness characteristic of the Greenland coast. Here resides the royal inspector, a clever old Dane, possessing a small fortune ob-tained through his office, an Esquimaux wife and tained through his office, an Esquimaux wife and good beer. His one story mansion, looking almost as old as the hills, presented a grand appearance beside the miserable huts of the natives. Built as they are of stones, covered with sod or mose for winter, and seal skins for summer, they look more like the houses of burrowing animals than anything human. Peor creatures!—their only pasture ground, the sea, affords them occasionally an inadequate supply of foed, at which time their condition is traly deploriable.

foed, at which time their condition is traiy deploy; able.

It is the custom of the coast, brought from the fetherland, to set before the stranger the welcoming cup of coffee, after partaking which, like the salt of the Arabs, he may consider himself at home. This custom extends from the Governor's house to the native's hut—and good coffee do they make. At the inspector's, signal credit is due to our good Esquimaux hostess for her skill in coffee-making, and the natural case with which she did the honors of the house.

house.

We have here procured some fifteen or twenty Esquimaux dogs, but as the number is less than half a supply, we will be obliged to stop at Appemavik, 20 miles further to the northward. These dogs are a necessary part of an Esxuimaux settlement, and seem to mingle with the natives in about equal numbers, and terms of the greatest familiarity—living, in many

be selected at a point protected to the northward and westward by some prominent headland significant the floating ice in the early spring. In this selection great experience and judgment are required, but in our commander's sagacity we have every confidence. Here we will be frozen in during the long nine winter months, during which period the search for Franklin will be made.

snow but for his nightly, or rather periodic, rest.

"A cold comfort," truly; but experience has proven it to be a very necessary one.

Since leaving Fiskennas, we have lived almost exclusively upon the products of the region—little animal food being used but birds and fish. A species of coff sh, which I believe to be the Gadus Messmus, is our almost constant food, and, although a most delecate mersel, it has so can shown itself on our table as to have become very impopular. The cider, with soveral of the turis, one of the lorno, curis bourlvechil; the little auk, or "Greenland dove." (W. alle,) and the black guidemet, (W. grylle,) and others are becoming an every day dish, and are a most decided in prevenent over salt beef. Yesterday, while on an excursion to a settlement twenty miles to the southfew hours we could have shot hundreds, if not thousands, and obtained as many eggs as would have laden our boats. A fire, made upon the sand, from the fragments of a brozen oar, soon roasted for us as rich a repast of ducks and eggs as ever mortal need wish. With snow water, and the other necessaries which our good stew, and hand the precaution and kindness to put abourd our boat, we made toddy and tea, and enjoyed our feast, sincerely pitying you New Yorkers, who would envy us our ducks. In a short time, we will make it east, sincerely pitying you New Yorkers, who would envy us our ducks. In a short time, we will make it our business to lay in a large supply of the different birds that abound so plentifully, to serve as one of our principal articles of food and luxury during the winter. They will be shot and strung on strings, much after the manner of our good farmers in preparing apples, and dried. The bay abounds in guils, and of these ine specimens have been shot. Our collection already numbers five species. The leastris, or Arctic jagor, the skera of the Icelanders, is a beautiful bird. The stormy perial followed us as high as latitude 57°, and almost immediately afterward the mallemoke of the whalers took its place. Our slow advance has enabled us to collect interesting facts as to the zones of the guils and petralis.

At Breven we had the first opportunity of teeting the beautiful demorratory apparatus sent out by

the guils and petrals.

At Breven we had the first opportunity of testing the beautiful deguerrectype apparatus sent out by Government. In the hands of our artist, Mr. Bousait, a number of fine pictures have been taken, representing the geological and pictures que character of the country. The difficulties apprehended in the working of the chemicals have been happly, in a great measure, overcome, and Mr. B. confidently thinks be will be able to take pictures with a great deal of decency even in the highest latitudes we may be able to reach. It promises fair to become a most valuable aid in enabling us to bring back such material as will make this little frequented portion of our globe more familiar to you. The glaciers will form an interesting series.

Thus far we get on happily and well—each one in every way seeming determined to do his best to further the one great object of the expedition, while every opportunity is embraced of making contributions to different departments of science. Our decks present quite an interesting and amusing appearance. One is busily engaged sewing pemican bags, another ham-sacks, another lining buffalo robes with indigrabler cloth, to spread upon the ice and snow, &c. &c., while the carpenter is with great dilligence at work on "The Fortorn Hope." Our net brings up many little curiosities out of the deep, while our guns now and then give us a bird for preparation. All seem, as by one accord, to recognize the necessity of harmony, and a good degree of the same spirit of hope and expectation that inspires our commander, he has not failed to instill into those around him.

The regulations of the ship enforce a rigid system of domestic discipline. Our only quarreisome com-

and expectation that inspires our commander, he has not failed to instill into those around him.

The regulations of the ship enforce a rigid system of domestic discipline. Our only quarreisome companiens are our dogs, who keep up a sontinual snaring and snapping, and scarce a day passes that does not bear witness to the Doctor's heavy Arctic boots flying in the sit, preceded by some unlusky puppy who may have been so unfortunate as to be too little disposed to show fair play. The Doctor being remarkably fond of their dogships, it is astonishing to see the gratitude and affection they hold for qim; and he is almost always sure to axcite their jealousies and raise a fight whea he shows any favors.

The officers and men of our little party fare alike, and the products of our guns are shared equally. We look anxiously for the events in store for us: and if the restoration to a sympathixing world and devoted family of the man who, braving perils for the world's good in obedience to his country's commands, may be involved in obscurity, we hope at least, with God's blessing, to bring back something which may set the world at rest with regard to his fate.

Years, very cruly.

ISAAC I. BAYES, M. D., of Chester country, Pa., Surgeon to the Expedition.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-YORK OcTOBER 17.

Cleared this Forene Ships—Constellation, Allen, Liverpool, Kermit & Carw; Pampere, Coggios, San Francisco, Jan Bishop & Co. Brigs—Crawford, Small, Falscha, Maybew, Talhot & Co; Sc. Lawrence, (Br.) Putrum, Matthad, S. S., J. & Whitney &

et coppered; supposed a bark. Schr. W. F. Cutterfield, Halsoy, Richmond 4 days, flour to

Schr. Camilla, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., z days, floar to ine, apparently coal loaded. Frederick Brown, Gardiner, from Providence, mass to

DISPATCH LINE for SAN FRANCISCO.-

I S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. -Owing

Corner of Warren and West-size, to M. O. ROBERGS

FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA—SEMIWEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE—The new, releaded, and
feat going eleanmen NASHVILLE, M. Berry, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4. N. R., on SATURDAY, Commander,
while the pier No. 4. N. R., on SATURDAY, Commander,
all hills officially will be signed—and for possesse at the office
of SFOFFORD TILESTON & Co., No. 30 irrad—way Turough
tickets to Florida as follows: To Jacksconvile, \$31; to Plate

WARDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE, FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and RECEIVING and FORWARDING AGENTS, CHARLES

TON S.C.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA—For
Liverpool.—The Canada, J. Stone Commander,
will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the
Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNSSAY, the bills, at 12 o'clock processly. Passengers are requested to be The AFRICA will sail on the ist of November.

E. CUNARD, Bowling-green.

Steamboats and Railroads.

OCTOBER, 1854. - The new and splendid

10 A.M. Moniay, Oct. 18. 11 A.M. Treeslay, Oct. 18. 10 A.M. Moniay, Oct. 18. 10 A.M. arday, Oct. 18. 11 A.M. Treeslay, Oct. 17. 2 P.M. urday, Oct. 21. 2 P.M. W. edmesiay, Oct. 12. 3 P.M. Blay, Oct. 24. 6 A.M. Treeslay, Oct. 25. 2 P.M. Incelay, Oct. 25. 2 P.M. M. Moniay, Oct. 25. 3 A.M. Treeslay, Oct. 26. 8 A.M. Treeslay, Oct. 26. 8 A.M. W. edmesiay, Oct. 27. 10 A.M. vy. Oct. 27. 2 A.M. Treeslay, Oct. 27. 10 A.M. vy. Oct. 27. 10 A.M. W. edmesiay, Oct. 25. 10 A.M. vy. Oct. 27. 10 A.M. W. edmesiay, Oct. 27. 11 A.M. Say, Oct. 28. 11 A.M. Say, Oct.

Water Cure.

AWRENCE WATER-CURE, BRATTLE-BORC, VI.—The Proprietors of the LAWRENGE WAZER-CURE have the honor to inform their friends and the puber, that the y are now prepared to receive their winter patients, the can promise them every peasible comfort and convenience he house to warmed throughout by hot air furnaces; the Bathlouse having a full southert acrosses, and no expense will be adde to satiefy and make comfortable those who fevor them in their parronge. Terms—Patients, per week, \$8.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-NEW-YORK CITY WATER-CURE, No. 178 12th-st. New-York.

V _Dr. SHEW unites with Dr. TAYLOR in this large and commodious establishment for the Fall and Winter. PA-TIENTS and BOARDERS received at reasonable rates. Out-deer practice pumptly attended to. WATER-CURE INSTITUTE and SCHOOL,

TOR - Accommodations for 100 Patients. Competent's Physicians. The third Lecture Term of the Hydropath Physiciogical School will commence Nov. 1.

Medical.

A DEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE A REMEDY is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bot-tice effects cure. Price \$1. For sale at the offices, No. 211 Centre-st., and No. 107 Fulton-st.

ST. VITUS DANCE.—Those having this com plaint can be cured with a certainty, and by a harmless operation. A cure is warranted in every case operated apon. No pay will be demanded until the patient has eathraly recovered W. J. M. FISH, No. 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A PURSUANCE of an order of the Seriogues of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL H. SANDS, itse of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with rougher than the city of New-York, on or before the twenty seventh day of March bext.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1854.

MELANCTHON L. SZYMOUR, Executor.

MELANCTHON L SEYMOUR, Executor.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY I. MEGARET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber at his residence. No. 113 Cliston-place, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of February text. — Dated New York, the 7th day of Agust, 1854.

CHARLES MEGAREY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHANIEL WILLSON, late of the City of New York, Carmen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, North the New, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January near. Dated. New York, the twelfth day of January near. Dated. New York, the twelfth day of January near. Dated. New York, the twelfth day of Jnly 1834 JINKERSON WILSON, and MATHEW HETTRICK Administrators.

July 1854 JINKERSON WILSON, and MATHEW HETTRICK Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Surrogate
of the County of New York—Notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against JONATHAN TAPT, late of the
City of New York, decessed, to present the same, with vouchsens thereoff, to the subscribers, at the residence of Rebecca Ann
Taft, No. 101 Stanton et., in the City of New York, on or before
the first day of December next. Dated, New York, the twenty-ninth day of May, 1854.

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REBECCA ANN TAPT, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Surrogate

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William WiTZEL, decreased, late of the City of New-York, Stone-Cuttor, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of their Attorney, ALBEAT MATHEWS, No. 54 Wallet, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of December next. Dated. ANN S. WITZEL, Adm'x., 1829, 1834.

ANN S. WITZEL, Adm'x., 1829, 1834.

ANN S. WITZEL, Adm'x., 1829, 1834.

ALBEAT MATHEWS, Proctor, No. 54 Wallet, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST DELINE, his wife, CHARLES H. DAVIS Jr., and ANGELINE, his wife, RICHARD BUTLER, CATHERINE his wife, PATRICK FENNELLY, The Third American Building Amociation, GEORGE H. BEATTY and NATHANIEL MOW.—Seamons for rehef—To GEORGE H. BEATTY and NATHANIEL MOW.—Seamons for rehef—To GEORGE H. BEATTY and NATHANIEL MOW.—Seamons for the five of the City and County of New York at said City on the 4th day of September, 1881, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, as their claims are service of the sonances proposed to the different process of the service; and if you fail to answer the settle of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said compaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the completion.—Dated Sept. 4136.

NOTICE of DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is

SUPREME COURT.-In the matter of the Ap to have completed our Hetimate and Assessment one whose interests are affected thereby, and

A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacoba. Westervett;
A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the place of George
G Glaster, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the
resignation of Henry Archarius;
A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of
Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused
by the death of John McGrath;
Two Governous of the Alma-House, in place of Gustaves A.
Concret and William Pinkney, appointed to fill vacancies;
A Datrict Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, whe
was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Liathaniel
B. Blunt;
A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Jodicial
District, composed of the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards;
A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed
of the XVIth and XXIA Wards.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

The above is numbered pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute is such asset and provided.

India ORSER, Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills or advertising the same, so that they may be ladd before the Reard of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Secretary County will publish the Reard of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Secretary County will be seen to the county

shove each in each writing the same, so that they may be laid before the Beard of Supervisors and passed for payment. So Revised Beatstee, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3 article 3, part 1, page 140.

SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK—FRANCIS FISHER, JOHN B. ROSIN—SON, EBEN S. FISHER and FRANCIS K. FISHER against F. L. DUDLEY—Gummons for money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To F. L. DUDLEY, Defendants You are breeby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed this deptember 11, 1804, in the office of the Circh of the City and County of New York, at the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st., New York, within twenty days after the service and if you full to accept the said complaint within the times aforewald, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgmants quality out for the rum of alicety-one dollars and forty-free const., with interest from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thesessed-spitch interest from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thesessed-spitch interest from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thesessed-spitch interest from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thesessed-spitch interest from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thesessed-spitch interest from the twenty-fourth day of May one thesessed-spitch interest from the twenty-fourth day of May for the season, with interest from the twenty-fourth day of May forth, at the City 1 awwords.

SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW YORK—Edwin C. Zetes against Lawrence M. Attaway. Summons for money demand on contract. (Common the complaint in this action which was died in the office of the complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number (2) Two Day street, in the City of New York, within twenty-days after the service of this stummons on you, exclusive of the day of such service in the subscribers at their office, Number (2) Two Day street, in the City of New York, and the complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Ro. (3) twe